REGISTERED No. I—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,694.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1876.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will on the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 9 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 " "
Third do. ..... 2½ " "

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... " 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COMMILLA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. C. SHARP, on SATURDAY, the 23rd December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colochel Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other places where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, on FRIDAY, the 22nd December 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEEB, and occasionally at BAHREEN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

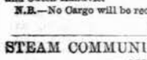
The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd December 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. FRANKS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th December 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Poro Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 24th, *of each month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	Including Wines	.... £4	Without food.
Suez	36	....	22		 8	
Port Said	38	....	24		 9	
Messina	50	....	34		 14	
Naples	50	....	34		 14	
Leghorn	50	....	34		 14	
Genoa	50	....	34		 14	
Marseilles	52	....	35		 14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
MALTA VIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

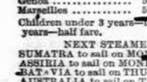
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 21st December.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180
To Port Said	" 300	" 125
To Suez	" 280	" 122
To Aden	" 170	" 60

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 10th January 1877.
Do. do. 5th February 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 30th November 1876.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Fine A 1 Ship HAMILTON will sail with despatch.

For Freight, apply to

FARNHAM & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CAPTAIN THOS. COLLINS.

THE above Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on the 23rd instant.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING,

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in Packet-lined packets and tin (soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works:—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Dec. 1876.
VENETIA	2726	450	E Ashdown	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3060	560	N.W.Haselwood	1st—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2993	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2593	490	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	533	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

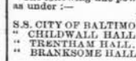
despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 23rd December 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 12th Dec. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .....Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	——	23rd December.
" CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov.	10th January.
" TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
" BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
NAPLES.

THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain GEO. READ, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.

First Class....Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars
Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

1 cases Turkey red garment.
7 do. do. cambric.
1 do. black woollen cloth.
5 do. coloured shawls.
1 do. cotton vests.
5 bales grey shirtings.
8 do. grey domestic.
10 dozens bottled sherry wine.
On account of Morarjee Frenjee—
A.
H. C. } 3162-71—3 bales grey striped mulls.
C.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd Dec. at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Ld., at Tank Bunder.

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes, suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to suit the requirements of large as well as small purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, hand sewing machine, &c., at No. 36, Berkley Place, Byculla.

On SATURDAY the 23rd December, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, &c., of W. STEWART, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1876.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
No. 31, Apollo Street.

LANTERNS! LANTERNS!! LANTERNS!!!

AUCTION SALE of a nice batch of the first class Japanse lanterns, especially adapted for making lights on the occasion for the Queen's Proclamation of taking the title of Empress of India.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., at the room, No. 49, Meadow Street, a large assortment of Japanese lanterns in varieties amongst which several are printed with the Motto of Empress of India, 1877.

AUCTION SALE of provisions and rich French Chinaware, toilet sets, adapted for Christmas and New Year's Day, on account and risk of the Indentors.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., at the room, No. 49, Meadow Street, the following assortment of John Moir and Son's celebrated oilmanstores just landed, consisting of Stilton cheese, prime Yorksnire hams, pickles, jams, preserved fish, sardines, cossque bonbons, caviare, sauces, &c.

Also to close consignment, the remainder of a very choice lot of exquisite French chinaware, consisting of fillet sets, dessert sets and tea sets, and porcelain toys, tea and coffee cups and saucers. On account of Indentor, Abdoola Haje Allarakhia, 2 casks cups and saucers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1876.

THE
BEST SEEDS
Are Grown and Supplied by
SUTTON & SONS.

VEGETABLE SEEDS	Best
FLOWER SEEDS	Quality
FARM SEEDS	Only
GRASS SEEDS	

Delivered Free to any Port in England.
PRICED LISTS POST FREE
To any Part of the Wo
NO AGENTS.
SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET.

A remittance must accompany every Order, prompt despatch guaranteed.

Packets Specially Selected for every Climate.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, 21s., 42s., 63s., 105s., each.
FLOWER SEEDS 10s. 6d., 21s., 42s., 63s., 105s., each.
FARM & GRASS SEEDS, 84s., 105s., 200s., 400s., and upwards.

Each Assortment contains best and most suitable kinds.

SUTTON & SONS, The Queen's Seedsmen,
READING, near LONDON, ENGLAND.

NB.—Messrs. Suttons' Catalogues may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WILLARD AND HUDSON'S WANDERINGS.

TO-NIGHT
THIS DAY, DECEMBER 19TH.

MONSTER PROGRAMME

TRIPLE SKETCHES,
TRIPLE SONGS,
TRIPLE DANCES,
TRIPLE SOLOS,
TRIPLE CHARACTERS.

REDUCED PRICES.

Dress Circle....Rs. 3 | Stalls .....Rs. 2 | Gallery .....Re. 1
PIT 8 ANNAS.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.
Seats may be reserved at Messrs. SOUDT & Co.
CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

FORT THEATRE.

...NY.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

"THE TWO GREGORIES"
AND
"CAMARALZAMAN."

PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 20TH DEC.
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE
OF
MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
ESPLANADE.
TO-MORROW NIGHT!
WEDNESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER 1876.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
MRS. ARDASEER HORMARJEE WADIA.

DR. LYNN

Will introduce another new Programme of
AMUSING AND CHARMING WONDERS,
HITHERTO UNKNOWN EVEN IN INDIA.

DR. LYNN

Will perform To-night his
ASTOUNDING "PALINGENESIA!"
OR
TAKING A LIVING MAN TO PIECES
AND
RESTORING HIM BY INSTALMENTS.

Those who witness this Extraordinary Performance will agree with us that Leverdemain and laughter have never before been linked together in such happy combination; it is indeed one of Dr. Lynn's most amusing illusions yet presented to a London audience.—*Daily Telegraph, September 2.*

First Class, Rs. 3; Second Class, Rs. 2; Third Class, Rs. 1.
Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Carriages may be ordered at 11.
Doors open at 8-30; Performance commences at 9.
Special Tram Cars to Byculla and Colaba after the Performance.

FRED. W. HARRISON,
Business Manager.

THE S.S. DROMEDARY WILL PLY from the 15th December 1876 between BHAVNAGAR and SURAT, touching at GOGO. Will leave BHAVNAGAR every MONDAY and FRIDAY, and SURAT every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

FARES.—1st Class, Rs. 6; 2nd Class, Rs. 3; 3rd Class, Rs. 2.

Agents, Bhavnagar—CUSTOMS OFFICER.
" Surat—RATILAL PURMANANDASS, Gopipura.
" Gogo—DAJIBHAI PURMANUNDASS.

HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN.—The new EDITION as now introduced at the Cathedral can be had in the various sizes in calf, Russia and Morocco bindings from the Undersigned.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Commanders and Officers of the Mercantile Marine in Harbour are INVITED to be present with such portion of their Crews as can be spared to WITNESS THE CEREMONY of the NEW SAILORS HOME being OPENED by HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, THIS DAY, TUESDAY. The various Crews should be in their places by 3-15 P.M.

JAMES MENTEITH BREBNER,
Honorary Secretary, Sailors' Home.

Sailors' Home, 19th December 1876.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY having been pleased to signify his intention of OPENING the NEW SAILORS HOME THIS DAY, TUESDAY, at 4 P.M., VISITORS (who should be in their places not later than 3-30 P.M.) will be admitted to WITNESS the CEREMONY on presenting their Visiting Cards at the Entrance.

JAMES MENTEITH BREBNER,
Honorary Secretary, Sailors' Home.

Sailors' Home, 19th December 1876.

CIRCULAR.

COMMANDERS of the Mercantile Marine in Port are invited to DRESS their VESSELS with FLAGS on the occasion of the RIGHT HONOBLE EDWARD ROBERT BULWER LYTTON, BARON LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India, OPENING the NEW SAILORS' HOME THIS DAY at 4 P.M.

W. L. SEARLE,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant.

Bombay, 19th December 1876.

WANTED, A SURVEYOR and DRAFTSMAN for the Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality, on a monthly salary of Rs. 80. The appointment is for a term of 11 months, but it may become a permanent one. Applicants must have a fair knowledge of Mathematics, Designing, Drawing and Surveying. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Undersigned.

C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 18th December 1876.

MACHINERY
FOR
INDIA.

MESSRS. FIELD, FIELD & COTTON, Consulting Engineers.
CHANDOS CHAMBERS, ADELPHI, LONDON.
Select and purchase Steam and General Machinery for Clients in India.

Now Ready.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY.
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE,

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, fresh HAMS and CHEESE ex s.s. City of Baltimore, at moderate prices. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME ROAN GELDING, well up to 16 stone, good Saddle Horse. Apply to PROPRIETOR, Waverley Hotel.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts, price Rs. 15, at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD & Co.

FOR SALE, one HODGART'S PATENT PRESS, complete and in good working order. For particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED DOUBLE-POLE TENT, late'y occupied by DR. KAVANAGH. Apply PROPRIETOR Imperial Hotel

WANTED, a EUROPEAN COTTON AGENT for the Districts. Address, stating experience and reference, "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PONY DOG CART WANTED, light and well balanced. Apply, stating lowest price, to "X.," *Bombay Gazette*.

JAIL MANUFACTURED BEST WOOLLEN CARPETS, fancy pattern, 7 by 4. Apply to W. J. EGGAR, corner of Forbes and Meadow Streets, Bombay.

PRESENTS.

LADIES'

Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.
Gold Suites.
Sets of Earrings.
Jewelled Rings.
Fans.
Chatelaines.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Photo Frames.
Albums.
Envelope Cases and Portfolios.
Waist Bags.
Scent Bottle Cases.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Silver Card Cases.
Ivory Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Silver Thimbles.
Gold Thimbles.
Scent Bottles.
Bouquet Holders.

WEDDING.

Electro Plated Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Sets of Napkin Rings.
Salts.
Glass Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Parian Statues.
Ice Buckets.
Travelling Clocks.
Ormolu Inkstands and Pen Rests.
Albums.
Card Trays.
Sets of Liqueur Bottles and Glasses.
Lamps.
Sets of Table Glass Ware.
Sets of Crockery Ware.
Dessert Sets.

CHRISTENING.

Sets of Silver Cup, Forks, and Spoon.
Silver Cups.
Silver Mugs.
Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Silver Bells and Choral.

GENTLEMEN'S

Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Sets of Muffineers.
Automatic Lamps.
Cigar Lamps.
Photo Frames.
Gold Snuff Boxes.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flasks.
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Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

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WANTED, A BANDMASTER for H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles), Satara. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be addressed to THE BAND PRESIDENT.

STANLEY CARTER, Captain,
Band Secretary, 4th Rifles.

Satara, 6th December 1876.

WANTED, some few OVERSEERS or SUB-OVERSEERS for TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT on FAMINE RELIEF WORKS, chiefly road making. Maximum salaries Rs. 80 and Rs. 50 respectively, inclusive of all allowances. Applicants must forward copies of Testimonials to the Executive Engineer, Nasik, and before appointment will be required to produce the original papers.

Application to contain full particulars as to knowledge of English, keeping English Accounts, Surveying and Lining out roads and practically making the same and measuring up work done. The individual salary in each case will depend on the nominee's acquirements.

Also mustering Carcoons on salaries ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 having thorough knowledge of the system obtaining in the Public Works Department. Apply to

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NOTICES.

LOTTERY.
BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
IN AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.

Rupees 25,000 in cash to be distributed in 1,916 prizes.
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.

TICKETS to be SOLD at Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.; JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.; SINGER SEWING MACHINE AGENCY; Mr. B. X. FURTADO' Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road; Dr. J. N. FONSECA at Dhobie Talao and Dr. P. J. L. DaSOUZA at Khetwady.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of PRESS BUILDINGS in BHOWNDGUR. For particulars apply to Messrs. KNOOP & Co., up to the evening of the 20th instant.

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th December 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

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TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES.—ATTENTION is called to Section V. of Act IX. of 1865. APPLICATIONS for RENEWAL of LICENSES for 1877 should be sent in forthwith to the Office of the Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FRANCIS TURNER,
Acting Inspector-in-Chief Cotton Department.

Inspector-in-Chief's Office, Camp Memodabad, 15th December 1876.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR and EMPRESS'S PROCLAMATION HOLIDAYS on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro. Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 5th December 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FIVE LAKHS of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS.

Standard samples with Templet or Gauge may be seen and Specification and Form of Tender obtained, upon application to the Undersigned.

Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon, on FRIDAY, the 5th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One Thousand) in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 18TH DEC. 1876.

We do not hear of any fresh telegrams from Home, and as usual on Mail day, business generally has been quiet.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 16th instant shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	7,60,350
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	2,93,281
Deposits	Inc.	,,	35,04,322
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	1,66,033
Loans	Dec.	,,	3,98,220
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	9,78,833
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	3,02,735
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	23,0 9,771

These alterations speak for themselves as showing the great ease prevailing in the Money Market at present, and although it is scarcely probable that rates of discount will be reduced so close on the beginning of the export season, there can be little doubt that we must see very easy money for some time to come.

Sterling Exchange opened to-day at our closing quotations for Saturday, and for Bank Bills the market has remained steady and unchanged throughout, but for Private Bills there have been buyers at a decline of ¼d. We have not heard of any change in Silver from the 58d. per oz. quoted on Saturday, but it must be remembered that the decline here has not yet had time to make itself thoroughly felt. Our closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	ls. 9¾d		per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	ls. 10 3-16d.		,,
Credits 3 ,,	ls. 10¼		,,
Documents, 3 ,,	ls. 10⅛ to 5-16d.		,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand ¼ premium, 60 days sight ¼ per cent discount.

Government Paper is steady at Saturday's rates, say :—Fours, Rs. 99 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102.

The Share Market is very steady, and Spinning and Weaving shares are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher, but otherwise quotations remain unchanged.

Cotton is quiet at unaltered prices. There are still sellers at previous rates if not slightly under, but buyers seem inclined to hold aloof for a time. We quote Good Fair Omrawuttee, January delivery, at Rs. 190 ; Fully Good Fair, Rs. 195 ; Good, Rs. 200 per candy full-pressed.

Freights are very dull and business has been done by steamer for Liverpool to-day at £2 2-6, but probably for a large line less would be accepted as cargo is very scarce.

Piece-Goods are quiet but steady and a fair average business is doing in the Bazaar at previous rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
Agra Bank	160,000	100	all	5 p. cent.	102 xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	710
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	697½
Bank of Madras	20,000	500	all	8 do.	540
Ch ntered Mercantile Bank of L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	275
Hong. & Shanghai Bank	40,000	125	all	7½ do.	559
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,320	250	125	6 do.	100
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	475 xd

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 16th December as compared with the statement issued on the 9th December :—

Liabilities.	9th Dec. Rs.	16th Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	52,87,268	45,26,918
Do. do. do. at Branches.	13 29,454	10,36,173
Other Deposits	1,49,68,498	1,84,72,820
Post Bills	46,368	47,452
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,08,413	783,461
	3,42,40,001	3,68,66,824
Assets.		
Government Securities	41,24,727	39,28,694
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,60,283	17,72,407
Loans on Security of do. do.	20,02,225	16,04,005
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,060	4,720
Bills Discounted	1,02,74,954	1,12,53,787
Stamps	4,099	4,122
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,16,806	
Amount applied in reduction	1,50,000	
	3,61,806	3,61,806
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,30,516	1,27,781
Cash and Currency Notes	1,54,79 331	1,77,80,102
	3.42.40.001	3,68,66,824

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

Office of the "Englishman" Thursday Evening.

There is a full demand for money, and outside rates are nearer up to those at the Bank, where the minimum still remains at 7 per cent ; but supplies seem quite large enough for all probable trade wants, and no apprehension is felt of dear money during the busy season. Silver is still coming out from Europe, the great rise in its price having had no effect on the demand. The rate in London is now 58½d. per oz. a rise of 2½d, for the week ; and Council Bills have advanced in the same proportion, yesterday's issue of £350,000 having gone at an average of rather over 1-0⅝ on Calcutta, and nearly 1-10 7/16 on Bombay, a rise of about a penny since last week's drawings. The real cause of this strong upward movement in exchange, the most rapid important known, is still but imperfectly understood here. Various rumours are current,—resumption of coinage by the Latin States, speculation in America, purchasing in Europe by the American Government, &c. But speculation for the rise would be a very dangerous game at present levels, if the Californian mines are at all like what has been represented. It would almost seem as if the accounts of their wealth have been grossly exaggerated, for silver is really going over to America to a certain extent. The following extract from the last *Home News* gives more definite information than has hitherto been received here :—

"It is stated that the American Government, directly or indirectly, has brought £200,000 of silver in London for coinage purposes ; and nothing can be more remarkable, considering what was said some months since, than that it should have to come here for that purpose. When Mr. Goschen's committee was appointed, it was believed that large supplies of silver would rapidly come hither from America, and would reduce its price extremely. But, in fact, America is not sending us so much silver as she used to do. Our imports of it thence were in the months of October this year and the two preceding as follows :—

1874	£193,971.
1875	£261,093.
1876	£ 80,092.

showing a great diminution. We hear it, indeed, said that the new silver mines in Nevada are not anxious to increase their production, for fear of lowering the price; but, if the production can be thus manipulated, it must be in very few hands. There can be no great number of producers able to bring the article to market at present, and those that there are must feel they are tolerably secure against a greatly increased competition for the immediate future ; and neither of those would be the case if there were, as was said, a large region full for new silver mines of extreme productiveness. If that was so all producers would be eager to be first in the market. There would be a rush to produce silver as soon as possible, just as in former times there was a rush as soon as possible to produce gold. The "test of results" is the best test to apply to unknown causes, as we confess we still remain sceptical as to the extreme magnitude of the new American sources of silver supply, so long as so little silver comes to us from America, and so long as the American Government, no matter for what reason, find it expedient, directly or indirectly, to obtain it hence."

The public demand on the Bank of Bengal has increased to the extent of 35 lakhs, in the shape of 12½ lakhs added to the discounts, and a deduction of 24 lakhs from the private deposits, set against a decrease of a lakh and a quarter in the loans and credits. The Government balances have, however, increased by 8 lakhs, and the investment account has decreased nearly 4 lakhs ; so that the cash is only 23 lakhs lower, and stands at 51¾ per cent. of the liabilities.

About 10 lakhs of silver have been sent to Madras and the Coast this week, against an import of about 2 lakhs from Europe. The grain trade to Madras and Ceylon is proceeding on a very large scale, and a good deal of money is finding employment in connection with the famine in the South.

Indigo has suffered somewhat from the rise in exchange, but not to the extent that might have been expected ; whilst the Tea sales have gone off at quite dear prices. Shippers of produce are rather staggered by the suddenness of the rise, and very few freight engagements are being made ; but there is great activity in the port in despatching cargo previously arranged for, wheat still occupying a prominent position in the lists.

The Import trade remains very dull and dragging, light shipments having so far no beneficial influence on the market.

Exchange.

Sterling has continued to advance with rapid strides, and visions of a return to 2s. per rupee are freely entertained. There has been no check to the upward course this week, and a very large business has been done, much of it for forward delivery. Six months' sight Bank Bills opened at 1-10, at which rate a good amount of buying took place ; subsequently, there were transactions, to some extent, from 1-10⅛ up to 1-10¼, and to-day 1-10⅜ to 1-10 13/16 has been offering, finding, however, few remitters left to take advantage of the improvement. Large contracts for telegraphic transfer were yesterday made at from 1-10 to 1-10⅛, and a little late in the day at 1-10⅛ ; to-day the rate may be called 1-10⅛. Demand-Drafts have been sold at that rate, and private telegraphic has been sold so high as 1-10 11/16. Document Bills and Credits have gone at from 1-10 1/16 up to 1-11 a good steady business all through the week, and the Bank making scarcely any difference between the two descriptions of paper. Closing rate seem very strong, and may be quoted as under :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1-10⅛
Bank Bills on demand	1-10⅛ to 9/16.
Bank Bills 3 months' sight	1-10⅜.
Bank Bills 6 months' sight	1-10⅜.
Credits and Clean Private Paper 6 months' sight	1-10⅞ to 1-11
Documents Bills 6 months' sight.	1-11.

Rates which have not been seen during the past two years.

France.—The quotations for Document Bills are f.2-41 three months' sight, and f.2-42½ six months'.

Bombay.—No charge has occurred ; demand remains at about par, and sixty days' sight at 1 per cent. discount.

China.—Quotations are higher, but there is no business doing ; thirty days' sight paper is called 233 to 234.

Stocks and Shares.

Unbroken depression pervades the market, and it may almost be said there is no share market at all. Attempts to sell merely result in lowering quotations, and business to any extent is impracticable.

Government Securities have drooped throughout the week, but are now a little better again ; but business is limited mostly to small bazaar dealings. Four per cents have been current at ½ to ⅜ per cent. discount, improving to-day to ⅜ per cent. ; and the Five-and-a-half stock has gone at from 1⅛ to 1¼ per cent premium. Closing rates are as under :—

4	per cents.	99⅜
4½	,,	99½
5½	,,	102

East India Railway stock has brought 280, Oudh and Rohilkund 137.

Bank Shares are weak : sales have been made to a small extent ; Bengals at 700, Nationals at 107, 108, and 107.

Tea Shares are scarcely being touched and prices are rather weak ; a very small business has taken place in the following descriptions :—Central 169 and 160, Hoolungoorie 100, Tukvar 120, Chandypore 650, East India 74, Singell 99, Dessai and Parbuttia 150, Dutrung 76, Upper Assam 50.

Spinning Mill Shares have also become flat and prices are mostly lower. Howrahs have gone at 85½ to 84, and again at 85, Budge Budge at 78,76,77, Dunbar Cotton at 70 and 69, Bowreah at 89 and 90.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam have advanced from 810 to 835, Watson's Press from 71 to 74, Landing and Shipping from 61 to 62.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th December compared with that for 5th December :—

Liabilities.	5th December. Rs.	12th December. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,72,752 7 9	16,72,752 7 9
Treasury Balance	1,61,24,057 12 10	1,70,14,147 11 1
Other Deposits	2,63,25,416 8 4	2,39,34,876 14 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,50,223 7 10	2,97,364 4 1
Sundries	7,54,807 8 3	7,75,176 15 9
Rs.	6,53,27,267 13 0	6,36,94,317 5 4
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,35,75,427 13 6	1,32,05,160 15 6
Loans on Govt. Securities	59,23,259 4 1	61,46,159 4 1
Credits on ditto	47,30,397 10 10	43,89,582 5 9
Bills Discounted	1,56,71,923 11 2	1,60,22,578 5 2
Balances with other Banks	6,01,940 9 5	4,60,104 2 9
Bullion	10,082 0 9	10,082 0 9
Dead Stock	10,42 21 15 6	10,39,850 1 3
Stamps	12,164 0 9	11,483 13 9
Sundries	1,43 564 2 0	1,46,433 1 0
Cash at Head Office	86,57,790 7 3	99,40,885 13 8
Do. at Branches	1,49,58,796 1 9	1,14,22,047 5 8
Rs.	6.53.27,267 13 0	6,36,94,317 5 4

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 9th December, 1876 :—

Liabilities.	Rs. a. p.
Capital	50,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits	50,01,923 8 8
Other Deposits	83,08,988 15 9
Cash Credits	2,95,554 1 10
Post Bills	2,843 8 0
Reserve Fund	5,00,000 0 0
Rs.	1,91,09,310 2 3
Assets.	Rs. a. p.
Silver & Notes	75,50,863 11 6
Govt. Securities	32,06,329 0 0
Loans	14,52,535 2 9
Account of Credits	8,03,001 0 0
Mercantile Bills discounted	39,55,178 15 0
Dead Stock	2,26,568 6 5
Bills of Exchange	11,05,270 14 1
Due by other Banks	11,59,634 0 8
Rs.	1,91 09,310 2 3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain J. L. Lewis, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. Co's s. s. Ava, 1,709, tons, Captain C. M. Day, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Coast and Calcutta (December 1st), with a general cargo.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 51 tons, Captain H. Percy, arrived in harbour yesterday from boast and Carwar with a general cargo, and one hundred and fifty-four deck passengers.

The ship Zelica, 1,054 tons, Captain J. Stitch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (August 26th), with a cargo of 1,375 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The barque Hotspee, 524 tons, Captain R. Shaw, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Shields (August 1st), with a cargo of 736 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Vinc ela, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, sailed yesterday for Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. Holland and servant, Mr and Mrs. F. Byramjee and one hundred and fortyseven deck passengers.

The s. s. Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with a cargo of two packages specie and one hundred and ninety-eight deck passengers. She will sail to-day for same ports with the following passengers :—Mr. Goomsbhoy Lalljee, Mr. Cassum Dhrumsey, and sixty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Agra, 1,232 tons, Captain C. H. Hillcock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. C. H. Stewart, Mr. R. S. Young, Revd. Father Nuckle, and twenty-two deck passengers for Bombay, Mr. Brown for Zanzibar ; and one hundred and twenty-two deck passengers for Jeddah.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Ava (s)	Day	Calcutta, Dec. 1.
18	H. M. S. Arab		Muscat, Dec. 12.
	Pehlwan (s)	Percy	Carwar, Dec. 15.
	Agra (s)	Hillcott	Kurrachee, Dec. 15.
	Oorun (.)	Baker	Mandvee, Dec 16.
	Zelica	Stitch	Liverpool, Aug. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	E. Thembeskelver	Melling	Rangoon.
	Do to	Bozzo	Akyab.
	Mirzapore (s)	Faris	Southampton
	Vingorla (s)	Sayers	K. Coast and Kurrachee
	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis	Tuticorin.

The steamer Oorun, Paker to Coast and Catch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Glamorgan, to Calcutta.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
14	Africa (s)	Hutcheson	Galle, Dec. 7.
	Duke of Lancaster	Russell	London, Nov. 1.
	Arabi	Allen	Singapore, Nov. 27.
	Kurrachee	Hutchinson	Sandoway, Dec. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
14	Adria (s)	.....	.....
	How ang	.....	.....
	Charlotte Crcom	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
12	Penang (s)	Bombay.
	State of Alabama (s)	Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
11	Khandalla (s)	Bombay.
12	Carmoi	Balasore.

PASSENGERS.

Per s. s. Khandalla—From Madras to Pondicherry.—Mr. F. Venel.

P s Arabia.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. F. Bailey, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. W. J. Tennant, Mr. N. McLeod, Mr. W. B. Oldham, Moung Slimay Moung, Col. Ardozh. Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. H. C. Barnes, Mrs. Kruse, Major Lowndes, Major Street, Col. Trevor, Moung Ohn Moung, H. P. A. N. Monz, Bah Loon Mrs. McM-h-n, Mrs. and 2 Misses Arrakiel, Mr. Lefear, Mr. Jordan, and 9 English sailors.

Per Duke of Lancaster.—Dr. and Mrs. Buckly, Mr. Pink Revd. and Mrs Wood, 2 children Mr. Watson, Mis- Watson, Mr. Cox, Mr Helliwell, Mr B odie, Miss Four-cres, Mr. Ruswick, Mr. Hedder, Mr. W. J. Edmond, Mr. Carpen-ll, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. J. A. Blackwell, Dr. Carter, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Darby, Miss Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Blanchette, Revd H. Elliot, Mr. A. H. Wylie, Mr. Gulbraee.

Per Kurrachee.—Mr. Rivers Thompson, Chief Commissioner, Burmah. Col. Sladen, Moung Thadooway, Miss Barnes, Mr. J. O. Fox, Consul-general for Denmark, Mr. Fellow, Collector of Hooghly, Capt. Ozilo, Mr. Melosch, Messrs. Milner, Robinson and Paul, Mrs. Otto, Mr. Mitchell, 150 deck.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Duke of Lancaster.—Roselle, 80 miles S. of E. C. L. V.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

For Liverpool.

City of Baltimore s—24 bales hemp, Khutlow Muthura; 69¾ cwts coir fibre, Nanjee Heerjee, 50 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 16 bales wool, Fazul Mahomed Dama ; 210 bales wool, Nurse Khutlow ; 80 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 9 bales wool, Dayal Morarjee ; 33 bales wool, Shamjee Premjee ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 103 bales cotton, Pureshum Hujeemuncass ; 33 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 45 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass ; 110 bales hemp, Dayal Jairaz ; Aristocrat s—650 cwts myrabollans, W and A Graham and Co.

For Liverpool.

Mirzapore s—5½ cwts E teeth, Allybhoy Mahomedjee ; 16½ cwts E teeth, Annundjee Viraun ; 5 cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

Siam s—127 cwts olibanum, Lalljeebhoy Ludha ; 58 cwts olibanum, Fukeer Mahomed Munjee ; 33¼ cwts olibanum, and 16½ cwts gu , Rujubally Allirujie ; 129½ cwts galingal, and 12½ cwts coffee. Cursondass Nensey ; 12 bales hides and skins, N Jehangerjee ; 8 bales hides, Abdoolrehman Ahmed ; 2 bales hides, Abdoola Mahomed ; 18 bales hides, Dhrumsey Veljee ; 14 bales hides and skins and 1 case fea thers, Abramonts and Co.

For Trieste.

Calipso s—150 bales cotton, Relli Brothers, 400 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 409 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 130 bales cotton, E Skinner and Co.

For Venice.

Calipso s—30 bales cotton, E Skinner and Co.

For Calcutta.

Glamorgan s—146 bales cotton, Young and Co.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s—68 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 bales twist Cursetjee Romanjee and Co ; 20 bales twist, H J M Abdool Kadak ; 26 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 40 packages cloves, Volkart Brothers ; 40 cwts sa ndlewood,, Currimbhoy Ebram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 16.

Gabbett, Surg, Madras A M D, on duty, from Kamptee.
Ingl field, Lieut, Bombay 2-15th Regt, on Medl Cert, from Deolalee.
Gall, Lieut, Bengal Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from ——.
Vincent, Lieut, Bombay 1st C l Horse, on duty, from Agra.

Goldie, Bt Major, Madras 16th Queens Lancers, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Findlay, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Poona.

December 18.

Greene, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Deesa.
Garfit, Lieut, Madras 67th Regt, on leave, from Madras.
Ramsay, Lieut, Madras 67th Regt, on leave from, Madras.

DEPARTURES.—December 18.

Roome, Col, Bombay 5th Regt N L I, on leave to Poona.

December, 18.

Chambers, Major, Bengal 6th P Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Jones, Col, Bengal 3rd P Cavalry, to joint, to Delhi.
Lamb, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 2-9th Regt, to joint, to Rawal Pindee.
Utterson, Major, Bengal 17th ,, on leave, to England.
Willock, Capt, Bengal 3rd Cavalry, on Medl. Cert to England.
Garfit, Lieut, Madras 67th Regt, on leave, to England.
Meiklejhn, Capt, Bengal R H A, on duty, to England.
Swinhoe, Major, Bombay Commissariat, on leave, leave, to Ahmedabad.
Lockharat, Capt, Bombay Commissariat, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette, December* 16.)

Notifications by the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Surgn H M Lockler, Offg Civil Surgn, Bhandara, transferred to Hoshangabad, reported his arrival in the latter station on the 3rd inst, and resumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Hoshangabad Dist, on the afternoon of the 4th idem, from Surg-Maj J J Heffernan, of the 32nd Madras N I.

Surg Lockler also received charge of the Hoshangabad Jail from Mr. Vasudeo Ballal Khre, Extra-Asst Comsr, on the 5th inst, before noon.

Capt F B Morris, Asst Comsr, Pachmarhi, reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough, on the 6th inst. The usual subsidiary leave is granted to him to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr H E Acklom, Dist Supt of Police, Mandla, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 4035, dated 1st idem, on the afternoon of the 6th inst, making over charge of the Police to Mr F E Coles, Offg Dist Supt.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Col H F Waddington, Depy Comsr, Nagpur, from the 16th inst, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr H L Dennys, Dist Supt of Police, Sambalpur, from the 8th Jany 1877.

Mr R Logan, c s, Offg Registrar, Judicial Comer's Court is transferred to Jubbulpore as Asst Comsr.

Mr A H L Fraser, c s, Asst Comsr, Jubbulpore is appointed to officiate as Registrar, Judicial Comers Court.

Public Works Department.

Mr A Scott, Sub Engr, 1st grade, reported his return to duty at Nagpur on the 8th Dec 1876 from the six months' leave of absence on private affairs, granted him in P W Dept, "Central Province, Gazette" Notification No 84, dated 11th March 1876 and posted as a temporary arrangement to the Nagri Divn Wardah Valley State RailAay.

Lt A H Kenney, r e, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is declared in G O No 12 E, the Gen C dated 30th Nov 1876, to have passed the examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard, on the 6th idem.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 12th December* 1876.)

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Officers proceeding on leave to the Imperial Assemblage are permitted to travel 1st class on payment of 2nd class fares on State Railways East Indian, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi, Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Madras Railways.

2 The return tickets of all railways are available for one month from the 15th Dec.

3 Great Indian Peninsular Railway will charge one fare and a quarter for return tickets.

4 Officers to produce a certificate from Staff or Comdg Officers that they are entitled to this concession.

In continuation of G G O C-in-C of the 1st Aug 1876, page 347, Capt L W Taylor, A Baty F Bgde, R. R., A, will proceed to England for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

The following oders are confirmed :—

Delhi Garrison Order, dated the 2nd Dec 1876, directing Capt F W Mansfield, Station Staff Officer, to act as Supt Sudder Bazaar in addition to his other duties, vice Lt Col C A de Kantzow, on special duty.

2-1st Punjab Rifles Order, dated the 21st Nov 1876, appointing Lt A Smith, to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the above date.

20th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 3rd Oct 1876, directing Lt R C A Beatty to officiate as Adjt, vice Lt and Adjt M J E Fenwick, placed on the sick list.

103rd Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 14th Nov 1876, appointing Lt E W Murphy to be Asst Instructor Musketry, with effect from the above date, vice Lt and Local Capt T V Shepherd who resigns that appointment.

2th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 14th Nov 1876, directing the following appointments, with effect from the 15bt Oct 1876 :—

Lt H M MacKenzie, 2nd Sqdn Subn and Offg Adjt to be Offg 3rd Sqdn Subn.

Lt H L Ramsay, Offg 2nd Subn (on probation) to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his otder duties.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lt W S Walford, (C Bat 11th Bgde,) for one day (the 17th Oct 1876,) in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette,* December 16.)

General Department.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

The following extensi n of leave has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India :—

Mr F Baker, CS, Asst Mag, two months, SC.

Lt-Col H A Prinsep, Cant Mag, Agra, the usual preparatory leave to enable him to embark on the Medl Board at Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

Mr T W Rawlins, Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, who reported his return from furlough on the 3rd Nov 1876, the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr T W Rawlins, Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, two days' fresh in extension of the period granted him by notification of the Govt of India, Financial Department, No 2018, dated the 2nd Aug 1876.

The unfaken portion, viz, three months and 20 days, of the two years' furlough granted to Mr A Robinson, Asst Mag and Collr, Budaun, by Notification No 179, dated 23rd Feb, 1875, is hereby cancelled.

M J C R Matthews, Cant Mag. 2nd class, Bareilly, to officiate as Cant Mag, 1st class, Agra, during the absence on leave of Lt-Col H A Prinsep, or until further orders.

Capt C S Beauchamp, RE, Asst Secy to Govt of the N W in the P W Dept, to officiate as Camp of H H the Offg Lt-Govt of the N W Provinces at Delhi.

H H the Offg Lt-Gov r has been pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Capt A C Toker, Cant Mag, 2nd class, from Jhansi to Bareilly, during the absence on deputation of Maj C R Matthews, or until further orders.

Municipal Department

To be Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Lalitpur :—

Mr W J Greenwood, vice Mr E P Finn, transferred.

Revenue Department.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr H Shaw, Inspr, N W Provinces, Govt Railway Police, to officiate as Depy Collr of Moradabad, during the absence on deputation of Fazil Azeez, or until further orders.

Judicial (Criminal) Department.

H H has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers specified :—

Under section VII of 1876, Mr J H Carter, Asst Collr, Fatehpur, with power to remit or suspend rent in certain villages of tahsils Fatehpur and Khaga, in the Fatehpur Dist, the crops of which were damaged by hail on the 16th Dec last.

Under section IX, Act XIX of 1873, Mr A E Staley, Asst Collr, Benares, to be an Asst Collr of the 1st c lass, and to be invested with the powers of an Asst Collr of the 1st class, under section 97, Act XVIII of 1876.

Medical Department.

Surgn-Maj T S Hollingsworth, 62nd Foot, Chakrata, to the civil medical charge of that station, with effect from the 27th Nov 1876.

Public Works Department.

Mr C F Stowell, Managing Clerk and Accountant, Roorkee Workshops, is permitted to resign his appointment from this date.

Mr C Twidale, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, who reported his return on the 8th Dec, 1876, from the leave granted to him in Notification No 6635, dated 1st May, 1876, is posted to the Benares Div as Asst to the Ex Engr.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr G P Pigott, Head-Accountant Ex-Engr's office, with effect from such date as he may avail of t.e same.

Forest Branch.

Leave on medical certificate for a period of one year is granted to Shaik Mohiud-din, Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests, on extension of similar leave granted to him in Notification No 54F-C, dated 27th June 1876, with effect from the 23rd Jany 1877.

With reference to Notification No 81 F, dated 23rd Nov, 1876 Mr I A W Rind, and Mr C Bagshawe, Asst Consvs, 2nd and 1st grades, respectively made over and received charge of the Jaunsa, Forest Divn on the afternoon of the 30th Nov, 1876.

Mr W R J Brereton, Asst Consvr, 1st grade who reported his return on 7th Nov, 1876, from the leave granted to him in notification No 437 F, dated 10th April, 1877, is granted the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

HIGH COURT.—19TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sergent For Judgment on Appeal.

545-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahsookram Heemutram vs Framjee Monarjee—Mody and Bomanjee.
For further direction on Commissioner's report.
228-75—Jeferson and Sewbux Dhunsoodass vs Hanootmull Motichund and another—Craigie Lynch and Owen.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

(Before the Honorab'e Mr. Justice Bayley.)

376-76—Prescot and Winter—The Anglo-Indian S and W Co Ld vs The Sun Shipping Co Ld —Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

Long Causes.

849-76—Mr Smale—David Solomon and others vs Ezekiel Solomon, &c.,—Remington, Hore and Langley Part heard.
187-76—Prescot and Winter—Surruswatibai widow vs Bhai Bhaoo and others—Balkrishna and Bhugwandass.
241-73—A Framjee Merwanjee Dhanjeebhoy vs Waldies Ebrahim—Lynch and Tobin.
392-74—J C Cama—Adurjee Dadabhoy vs Wittoba Pandoorung and others—Chalmers and Turner.
265-75—Mr Fletcher—I M Nicholas and others vs J P DeMello—Rimington H and L and Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
281-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Ramjeebhai Mulchand vs Hurgopall Premsookha s and others.
402-76—Mr Macfarlane—Cumul-ey Premjee vs Sunker Damodhur
420-76—Cama Lynch and Co—Hajee Abdool Arab Ibram Rajab.
504-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L and M Bank Ld vs Lalloobhoy Pranvallubdass.
548-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L E and M Bank Ld vs Suddanund Bhaskey.
550-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ghella Harjee—Prescot and Winter.
563-76—In Person—Dheera Dana and another vs Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy C.
632-76—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Hurgovun Chuttoo vs Mancore Vow widow Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.
651-76—Prescot and Winter—Thomas Fisher Punnett vs Bomonjee.
661-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Nowrojee Muncherjee M vs Ora Goolam Hossein B.
662-76—K. Mocojee Goculdass Dewjee vs Jairam Sewjee and others.
668-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hajee Mahomed Ruza D vs Abdool Rahman bin &c.
671-76—Fletcher and Smith—Rehembhoy Hubibbhoy vs Premchund Roychund.
489-76—In person—Chand Beebee vs Shaik Adum bin Ali Saheb, &c.—In person.
526-76—In person—Begum Sab vs Shahabooddin bin Shaick Oosman N.
496-76—In person—Cannoo Emajee Nakwa and others vs Khoja Datoobhoy Ebrahim.

(Before the Honourable Justice Pinhey.)

Short Causes.

463-76—N N Khotare—Nazurally Sumsoodeen vs Russoolji Esaji Rimin Hore and Langley.
192-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Jethanund Chellaram vs Ruttoneey Cullianjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

Long Causes.

580-76—Mr Macfarlane—Henry Gamble vs Nanabhoy Bapoojee Shamoo Pand Craigie.
601-75—Mr Macfarlane—Dajiba Gopal vs Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass—J C Cama.
15-76—Jefferson and Payne—Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass vs Dajiba Gopall—Mr Macfarlane.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Soolt anally vs Rahimboy Allibhoy—Coward and Beery.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai, and others.
98-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry— R. V. Hearn.
208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantram vs Sadashew Sukharam and others—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.
190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Elmo Britto Periera Robert Brown and another—J and G and Sinjee.
375-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs H N Hughes and another—Remington Hore and Langley.

MR. E. M. WALTON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

12 RAMPART ROW.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

AMSTERDAM AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

Announces the return of his representative, Mr. Betts, to Bombay for a short time and invites attention of persons with defective or failing sight, to the importance of adopting the proper means for its assistance and preservation ; we have the highest medical authority confirmed by the daily experience of self-stile Opticians, that imperfect and unsuitable glasses together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of serious and irremediable injury to the sight.

The present affords an opportunity of being carefully suited with his

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,

which are calculated to preserve, strengthen and assist the sight to the utmost, and the excellence of which is attested by thousands who are daily using them, amongst whom are many of the medical profession.

Mr. Betts may be consulted daily at

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE ACCIDENT TO SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

ALLAHABAD, 18TH DEC.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy complains to-day of the effects of the accident; except, however, a slight shock, no injury has been sustained. He goes to Delhi, probably, to-morrow. The cause of the accident is uncertain.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, 18TH DEC.

The St. Petersburg *Herald* states that a neutral occupation of Bulgaria is the extreme limit of Russia's concession. The Porte, however, rejects any foreign occupation.

Latest telegrams from Constantinople state that the Turkish armaments are being pushed forward with great energy.

The preparatory confabulations ended on Saturday. No formal resolutions were drawn up.

THE OCCUPATION OF BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 18TH DEC.

General Ignatieff has informed Lord Salisbury that Russia would accept a Swiss or Belgian occupation of Bulgaria. England has not yet replied to this suggestion.

THE MAILS.

were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 16TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats prices barely supported.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.		
Fair Dholleras	5½d.	
Exchange on India	1-10½	quiet nominal.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	91½	
4½ per cent. do.	91½	
5½ per cent. do.	94½	
Oriental Bank Shares	£44 10s.	
Chartered do. do.	£19	
do. Mercantile do	£27	
Hongkong and Shanghai.....	£30 10s.	
Total Coin in the Bank of France ..	£87,000,000	
„ Notes in Circulation	£101,750,000	
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅞	
5 per cent. French Rents 1872	104½	
Bar Silver	58⅞	

Arrival—Zerbino.

Departure—King Richard.

We learn that Government has sanctioned the expenditure from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,500 in the Sudder stations of the districts in this Presidency for illumination, &c., on the 1st January 1877.

H. M. S. ARAB, 700 tons, and 656 H. P., with 4 guns, Captain F. S. D. Broughton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussora 5th, Fao 6th, Bushire 7th, and Muscat 12th December, with Surg. F. A. Hudson, of H. M. S. Vastal.

THE result of the Bombay University examination just concluded is that 203 candidates were declared successful at the matriculation examination. The number of candidates was 1,152. This is going from bad to worse; the result is very unsatisfactory.

To the list of gentlemen present in the Dock yard on Saturday at the landing of the Viceroy should be added the names of Mr. R. B. Chapman, C. S. I., Financial Secretary to the Government of India, and the Hon. Ashley Eden, Lieutenant-Governor designate of Bengal.

WE read in the *Indian Public Opinion* that a correspondent writing from Leh, Ladak, 30th Nov., says:—"Mr. Morris, the Civil Engineer, left on the 12th November after completing the obelisk erected here in memory of Dr. Stolitzka, a very handsome monument, but quite out of place in such a place as Ladak, where few people will ever see it. A good iron bridge over the Indus at Kalsi would have been appreciated by all, and would have been a more useful and lasting monument than the present one with Latin inscriptions."

IN 1874-75 the Government of the N. W. Provinces had at their disposal an income of Rs. 1,78,10,114, and balances in hand amounting to Rs. 49,39,443. The expenditure was Rs. 1,83,98,021, reducing the balances to Rs. 44,15,445, besides Rs. 2,08,250 due on outstanding advances. The income of 1875-76 was Rs. 1,75,04,074, and the expenditure Rs. 1,88,16,977, so that the deficit of the year was Rs. 13,12,903, and the balances were reduced to Rs. 30,40,916, besides Rs. 1,46,830 outstanding balances of various kinds.

THE *Statesman* publishes the following telegraphic summary of the Delhi programme for the fortnight during the Assemblage:—

On Saturday, the 23rd, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Viceroy arrives; procession to Camp; evening quiet. Sunday quite. Monday, levee at 3 o'clock. Tuesday, dinner to the Viceregal Council. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, dinners to the three Lieutenant-Governors. Saturday, dinner to the Commander-in-Chief. The mornings of the above days are allotted to receiving and returning State visits and exhibitions and general amusements for the public. Sunday, 31st quiet.

Monday, 1st January, proclamation; banquet at night. 2nd, races, and dinner to the Governor of Madras. 3rd, sports, and dinner to the Governor of Bombay. 4th, races and fireworks. At 5-30 Scindia's entertainment. 5th, review of 17,000 troops at eleven o'clock. Viceroy and Staff leave for Puttiala. The Maharaja of Banares has notified that no Camp appurtenances are required by him, as he is bringing all himself.

ORDERS have been issued to remit to Delhi immediately the sum of one lakh of the new silver Rupees, with the inscription of "Victoria Empress," which have lately been struck off at the Calcutta Mint, by two instalments of Rs. 50,000 each. We have also been informed, adds the *Indian Daily News*, that a correspondence is now going on between the authorities concerned, on the subject of coining a few thousand gold mohurs with the new Royal title inscribed on them, to commemorate that auspicious event on the 1st of January, and thereby to utilize a portion of the gold bullion now in store. It is to be presumed that as these gold coins will not be legal tenders, the amount to be struck off would be very small, even if Government would sanction the measure proposed.

AT Calcutta a Grand Durbar will be held on the *maidan* on the 1st January, 1877, at which the Proclamation of the title of the "Empress of India" will be read. The Lieutenant Governor has appointed Mr. Buckland, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, as the senior executive officer available (in the absence of Messrs. Schalch and Money), to preside at the Durbar; and a preliminary meeting was to be held at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., at which the leading members of all classes of the community would be invited to attend to consider the arrangements which it is proposed to make for the accommodation of the public on this important occasion. It is understood that all the troops in garrison will parade under the command of General Ross, Commanding the Presidency Division.

THE Dacca correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* writes that on the morning of Wednesday, about three quarters of an hour before dawn, a sharp earthquake was felt at Dacca, which awoke him and probably all in Dacca from their slumbers. It did not last more than a minute after it awoke him; but as it happened at just about the same time of the morning as the great storm-wave, it doubtless brought serious thoughts to many in Dacca whose inhabitants are still mourning the loss of relatives in that appalling calamity. The earthquake suggested the thought of a great archangel coming to the city, and gently awaking its sleeping citizens with a quite reminder that they ought to prepare to meet their God, lest death should come to them suddenly before they expected it, as it doubtless did to many of the 215,000 overwhelmed in the great storm-wave.

THE hearing of the Trentham Hall case, in the result of which the consignees of Bombay are largely interested, was continued before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Pirrie, the Superintendent of the New Colaba Company, was examined at very great length as to the difficulties consignees experienced in Bombay in the landing of goods from what is called Cooper's Landing Agency's monopoly. He said the consignees of the port with two exceptions were anxious to have the question in this suit authoritatively settled; and that in guaranteeing the costs of this suit and others that are pending, the New Colaba Company was certainly fighting the consignees' battle as well as its own. The principal ground which the consignees made a grievance was that the manager of Cooper's Landing Agency would not land the goods at the bunder he was told. The average tonnage of cotton boats was discussed between the subsequent witnesses. Mr. W. Almon, a Customs' Preventive officer, gave the average tonnage as 15 tons, while Mr. Robert Sharpe, a stovedore, placed it somewhat higher; saying he had often had 150 pressed bales of cotton in an ordinary cotton boat. Before the close of Mr. Pirrie's evidence, his Lordship remarked that, if no damage was proved, he should record no findings on the other issues in the case. An amicable settlement was suggested, but the suggestion, after some discussion, was allowed to fall through; and the hearing of the case proceeded. It is likely to occupy a week more.

WE take the following paragraph from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"'Peterhoff' and 'Inverarm' have been recently purchased by Government of India for Rs. 80,000. To render [illegible]rhoff a more suitable temporary residence [illegible]ng summer for the Viceroy, until a new re[illegible]ence is built for him, it has been determined to add a wing to it and to remove the unsightly nest of servants' houses, &c., immediately around the house, to a very good and convenient site at 'Sackville.' On Thursday afternoon the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new wing took place in the presence of the youthful members of the Viceroy's family, who were accompanied by Dr. Barnett and a few ladies. The Superintending Engineer, Mr. W. Smith, C. E., having opened the proceedings by a few appropriate remarks, requested the favour of the Hon'ble Miss Lytton and her sister Miss Constance Lytton, gracing the ceremony by laying the foundation stone, which the young ladies performed in a most graceful and effective manner with Mr. Brassington's assistance, and declared the stone to be 'well and truly laid,' according to the usual masonic rules. Underneath the stone was deposited a stoppered bottle containing the photographs of Lord and Lady Lytton, an English copper coin, and an Indian silver one, with a newspaper, which we trust for the duration of the work was a copy of the *Civil and Military Gazette!* The proceedings came to a close with a hearty cheer, and a liberal donation to the work people from Dr. Barnett on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy. The arrangements for this interesting little ceremony which, we understand, was strictly of a private character, were promptly and most efficiently carried out by Mr. Brassington, assisted by Mr. G. Wallace, of the Public Works Secretariat Office."

THE Lahore paper publishes the following news from Yarkand:—"Traders who have just arrived from Yarkand state that the Ameer of Kashgaria is at Toktasun, near Turfan; that there has been severe fighting between the Ameer's army and that of the Chinese, in which the Ameer got off second best: twelve thousand men have been killed on both sides. The Ameer's officers with seven hundred men and arms has gone over to the Chinese. Some influential officers, including Maha Dalai and a number of soldiers, have been taken prisoners by the Chinese. Townspeople and villagers throughout the Kashgar country are being seized every day and sent as soldiers to the scene of action near Turfan. Money is very scarce in the country, and the Dadkhwa is trying to raise money on loans. There is a great demand for arms and guncaps; the Ameer has purchased all those belonging to the C. A. T. G. Company, and has sent down to Ladak and the Punjab for a further supply. The Ameer is looking out anxiously for the arms, &c., now *en route* from Leh to Yarkand. Men are constantly coming into Leh from Yarkand to make enquiries regarding these arms which are only now leaving Leh for Yarkand." The following news is from English letters just received from Yarkand:—"Yarkand, 26th October 1876. Since I wrote you my last the Ameer has had a rather stiff fight with the Chinese; numbers on both sides have been slain; however, the Chinese have rather got the worst of it, and have retreated a little to the north, still the Ameer was not strong enough to take any prisoners. The Tunganees have all come over to the Ameer, and he is fortifying himself well against another attack. The towns of Uramchi, Manas and Khotabi do not now belong to the Ameer."

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS—RATES OF WAGES.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 13th December 1876.

Read again Government Resolution No. 186 C. W.—827 of 15th November 1876, and Government Resolution No. 206 C. W.—869 of 21st November 1876.

RESOLUTION.—Looking to the large and increasing number of people who, at this early period, have sought, and are seeking, relief on works, it seems probable that these works are rendered too attractive, either by the rate of wages to be earned upon them, or, because from want of efficient superintendence, or from other causes, a proper amount of labour is not exacted from the persons who resort to them.

2. It is not the desire or intention of Government to render these relief works attractive; they have been commenced on the scale on which they are in progress, not because the Government desire to carry them on to so large an extent, but in order that they may afford an opportunity of earning wages to persons who are without means, and cannot elsewhere (owing to the absence of agricultural employment) find the means of procuring money, to enable them to purchase sufficient food to preserve themselves from starvation.

3. Government are most desirous that these works should be carried on in such a manner that, without pressing too hardly upon the people, and without requiring from them an amount of work which would overstrain in any way their physical powers, there should still be required of the persons who come upon relief works, a fair return for the aid which Government is making great sacrifices to afford them.

4. Government, in short, do not propose to afford gratuitous relief to those who can work, but expect a fair return for the present drain upon the Treasury, and are also most solicitous not to pauperize the people by supporting them in idleness, or comparative idleness.

5. First as regards the rate of wages—

In accordance with orders already issued, the rates have been fixed at 2 annas for a man, 1½ annas for a woman, and 1 anna for a boy or a girl old enough to be able to work, and a sliding scale has been authorised, by which the rate of wages increases when the staple food-grain becomes dearer than 16lbs. for a rupee.

6. Government have no desire to alter the principle of this arrangement, and looking to the fact that in ordinary times a labourer can earn on works about 3 annas per diem, and to the prevailing price of food, the rates of wages fixed, though ample, are not excessive, and were intended to supply a reliable test of the need of the persons who accepted them. But Government consider that, as the scale increases, as the price of grain rises above 16 lbs. for the rupee, so it should, to be consistent with the principle adopted, decrease when the price of grain falls much below that.

7. In this view they are pleased to rule, that whenever the price of grain is not lower than 18 lbs. per rupee, the existing order shall remain in force; but in all cases when the price of grain is 18 lbs., or more for a rupee

A man shall be paid at the rate of 1 anna plus the value of ¼ a seer of 80 tolas, or 1 lb. of grain;

A woman shall be paid at the rate of ¼ an anna plus the value of ¼ a seer of 80 tolas, or 1 lb. of grain; and

A boy or girl employed on the works, shall be paid at the rate of the value of ¼ a seer of 80 tolas of grain; or, at the option of the Directing Officer, at the rate of ¼ an anna plus the value of ¼ seer of 80 tolas, or ½ a lb. of grain.

8. As regards superintendence—

Government fear that, in consequence of the sudden and great pressure that has come upon the district officers, civil and Public Works, they have not been able to arrange for efficient and trustworthy superintendence in sufficient quantity. The question is a most important one; unless there be a proper check and control, Government will not obtain the whole object they have in view; they may support the people who really require assistance, and may also be led into providing for persons who do not need support. There will be no security that the State will receive a proper return for the large expenditure it is incurring, and the people will suffer in their morale.

9. Immediate reports, should be made by Civil and Public Works Department officers on the superintendence available, and it should be shown how the existing establishments are composed, what further aid is actually needed, not only to meet present, but to satisfy probable prospective, wants, and how much is required on each considerable work, and in each district. Collectors should be reminded that, under existing orders, they are empowered to place the Mamlatdar of each affected taluka on special duty as a relief Mamlatdar, and to appoint a temporary Mamlatdar in his place, also that a Relief District Deputy Collector has been allowed for each seriously affected district.

10. On receipt of the reports regarding establishment now called for, Government will endeavour to make the necessary arrangements; the kind of assistance that will, in all probability, be chiefly needed will be that of intelligent persons capable of making and recording simple measurements, and who are to be trusted to disburse payments to work people.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

ON the turf, at least over the "flat," the season has now been brought to a close by the Warwick and Manchester meetings, the chief event in connection with which was the scoring by the popular jockey F. Archer, of his two hundredth victory. The final win of the 200 was made on Lord Dupplin's Le Promeneur, in the selling stakes at Warwick on the 22nd November, on which day he carried off two other races, making his total number of winning mounts during the season of 1876, two hundred and two. Two days' racing still remained, and it is probable that "Fred" would add still more further victories to his already long list. The *Field* in answer to the query from a correspondent—"What was the weight of the lightest jockey who ever rode a race?" gives the following interesting information:—"The lightest jockey we ever heard of was Kitchener, and, as the lowest weight at which he rode is a frequent subject of discussion, we will give the particulars somewhat fully. It is thought by many persons that Kitchener's lowest weight was when he won the Chester Cup on Red Deer in 1844. Such, however, is not the fact. On that occasion, his bodily weight was 2st. 12lb., and the saddle, bridle, &c., weighing 1st 2lb., made up the weight to 4st., at which the horse was handicapped. But Kitchener had ridden at Ascot, under the nickname of 'Tiny,' four years previously, and his bodily weight was then only 2st. 11b., so that 1st. 11lb. dead weight was required to bring him up to the 3st. 12lb. at which he rode."

Hunting, coursing, and shooting are occupying the time of sportsmen, while lovers of athletics are almost wholly engaged in football playing. In regard to this popular game, some correspondence has recently appeared in the *Field* and other sporting papers condemnatory of the observance of the Rugby rules and of some of the practices followed under those rules. Several persons have shown themselves highly indignant at the practice of collaring by the legs, which, it is contended, is useless and often very dangerous. One correspondent can see nothing to admire in the Rugby game at all, and thinks it should be called, not "Football," but by some name indicative of a general "Mill" in which the aim of every man is to cause as much bodily injury as possible to every other player who comes within his reach. This gentleman has seen one Rugby game played and never wishes to see another, and he requests the editor of *Bell's Life* to specially indicate in his list of football fixtures such games as are to be played under the Association Rules, so that he may know where to go to witness "real football."

O'Leary, the American, and Crossland of Sheffield, have commenced their 300 miles walking match for £200, at the Pomona Gardens, Manchester. At the end of 24 hours' walking the Yankee had covered 111 miles and 7½ laps, and the Britisher 112 miles and 1½ laps, and on the evening of the second day they were close together, each having scored 192 miles. In reply to Higgins' recent challenge to scull any man in England for £200 Championship cup course on the Thames for £200 a side, Boyd has stated his willingness to meet him provided that the match be rowed over the Tyne Championship course. Boyd's objection to row on the Thames probably arises from the fact that the Northeners were not fairly treated by a number of London "roughs" when they rowed and beat the London crews during the recent International Regatta. The men will no doubt be able to settle this slight difficulty satisfactorily, and may be expected to come to terms. If they row, judging from previous form, Boyd ought to win easily.

It appears that Trickett, who won the Championship from Sadler, is not to be allowed to rest quietly in possession of his honours now he has returned to Australia. A man named Rush, of Rockmouth, Clarence River, New South Wales, is in training with a view to showing Englishmen that they may have even better oarsmen than Trickett to meet from the Colonies.

Roberts, the champion billiard player, who may soon be expected in Bombay, has continued to astonish the Australians. In a game at Otago, in which he conceded 550 points in 1,000 to a player named Weston, the Champion of Australia, Roberts scored three breaks of 376 (110 spots), 223 (72 spots), and 177 (53 spots), respectively, and at the conclusion of the game, which he won by 324 points, he announced that it had been played in one hour and two minutes, or twelve minutes below the time in which a 1,000 up game had previously been played in the world. Cook and Stanley and Cook and Timbrell have played matches in London, Cook conceding to Stanley 250 points and to Timbrell 300, and winning both games, from Stanley by 235, and from Timbrell by 34 points.

INCOMPETENT MEDICAL ATTENDANCE IN THE DISTRICTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have earned the thanks of the people in the Mofussil—I mean of the Collectorates—where an apothecary or an honorary surgeon hold medical charge, and who (though he or they) have had chance to study and pass in the Indian or other colleges have *never* done so. I say—and assert without fear of contradiction—that unpassed men can know but little either by theory or practice. Why should, then, our enlightened Government and the head of the Medical Department place such men in independent medical charge? The menace, I think, sufficiently rewarded by the grant of a local or an honorary commission.

As I complained before, I again assert that the class of men, from sheer ignorance, are very haughty and domineering, and consequently very unpopular. They have to deal with the rich and the poor, the European and native officers in the service, and their demeanour is such that they actually drive away patients from the hospital to the Presidency town, &c. The very object of Government for opening dispensaries and hospitals is therefore, to say the least, frustrated.

Let not the Deputy Inspector Generals therefore look to figures on paper or reports, but make a searching and a minute enquiry and judge for themselves.—Yours, &c.

HUMANITY.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome. Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Land London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With many others I have been very much surprised at the recent great rise in the price of silver. For some time past the apparent causes were not sufficient to account fully for the enhanced price of that metal; but I think the telegrams in Friday's papers to the effect that "a Bill has been passed in Congress for the coinage of silver dollars weighing 412½ grains as a legal tender, unless gold is specially stipulated for," together with the one received a few days before, stating that America was going to coin 80 million silver dollars, explains the mystery.

If the news is true, and the steady rise in the price of silver is a very good voucher for its truth, it must gladden the hearts of many in India, because, so long as America succeeds in maintaining the equality of the silver dollar with the gold dollar, *our rupee cannot go much below* 1s. 10½d.

The gold dollars weigh 25·8 grains each, the silver, legal tender, dollar, we are told, is to weigh 412·5 grains (the same weight as the dollar of 1837) both coins are 9-10ths fine, so this gives a ratio of silver to gold of 16 to 1.* With this ratio, provided the American mints are freely open to both metals, the price of silver in Europe cannot fall much below 58 938 pence per ounce without it being purchased for export to America, and unless it is above this price it will not pay to export it from America, where most of that metal is produced. At the above price the *intrinsic* value of the rupee would be 21·902 pence, and adding to this 3 per cent. freight and mintage, the lowest price for which the rupee could be obtained in India by a bullion remittance would be 22·559 pence.

The question now arises, can America maintain this value single-handed? No country is more interested in keeping up the value of silver than America; she has not to go to other countries for it. Nature gives it to her merely at the cost of mining it, and if she can use all, or nearly all, the silver she produces in her own currency, she will be able to fix its value within any reasonable bounds, owing to her being also so fortunate as to possess, unbought, more than sufficient gold to pay her foreign creditors; this being the case, I think it is unfortunate that she has not tried to raise the value of silver to its old value of 15½ parts silver = 1 of gold. This is the ratio recommended by Seyd, Cernuschi, and all the best advocates for a bi-metallic standard. With this value America would have been assisted by France and all the other nations in Europe with a double standard instead of having them against her. At the ratio selected none of them, if they have any gold they care to keep, can open their mints to silver, knowing that the inevitable result would be that silver would be coined to displace and drive the gold coin out of the country, for 16 oz. of silver dollars, worth only 1 oz. of gold in America, would purchase 1 oz. by 15 grains of French gold, a difference of about 3 per cent, and quite sufficient to ensure American silver being exchanged for French gold coin, or any gold coin, not especially protected, that is a legal tender with silver at a ratio of 15½ to 1.

I think America, with her natural wealth in the precious metals, and her enormous resources, will, for many years, be able to compel the world to adopt her value for silver, which, though considerably above the average value of the last three or four years, is below that selected by the bi-metallic nations of Europe. America has at present a very inadequate specie currency; her paper money is, and has been, ever since the war, at a great, and for a solvent and wealthy nation, disgraceful discount. If she is as willing, as she is undoubtedly able, to pay the cost of putting her currency on a proper footing, she need sell no silver for several years, and can even afford to buy some from Germany, but great care will be necessary to prevent her gold coin leaving the country. Hitherto several millions of her foreign debt have been paid in silver under the changed circumstances all, or almost all, of the balance adjusted by specie will have to be paid in gold. So much of America's liabilities was incurred in and can only be liquidated by gold, that she must be careful to retain a sufficient quantity *easily* to meet these claims; if there is any difficulty in collecting the gold required, it must go up in value, and if the gold, after the silver standard is once properly established, is ever at a premium as compared with the silver dollar, than America's difficulties in maintaining her value for silver will begin—directly the gold is at a premium the ratio will be disturbed, the world's price for silver will fall to the same extent that the gold rises, but as the two metals in the American coin will retain the relative values of 16 to 1, all who can will exchange their silver for American gold. An influx of silver to that country will set in not because the silver is needed, but merely to be exchanged for gold—every ounce so exchanged will increase the scarcity of gold, and as gold *must* be obtained for many payments, the premium on gold will increase until probably America would be compelled to make another change in her currency to avoid being as completely denuded of gold as she was of her "1857 silver coinage," which left the country because the metal was under-valued as compared with the coinage of other countries.

The only way of avoiding this risk is for America to practice strict economy in her purchase of foreign luxuries. Of late trusting to her enormous national wealth, she has been rather extravagant in her expenditure, and the trade balance has been largely against her. If for the few years which will be necessary to establish her new currency and to fix the same relative values for the precious metals in other countries, she takes care to keep her trade balance so low that it can be adjusted by the gold she can spare from each year's production, I think there need be no doubt that the policy now announced can be successfully carried out, and will prove a great gain not only to herself but also to all nations whose currency has been disturbed by the fall in the value of silver.

In discussing the effect of the adoption of a silver standard in America, I have overlooked the special object which has induced me to write this letter. My chief object was to point out how good an opportunity this is to change the standard of India. If the Indian mints were *now* closed to silver, a gold rupee might be substituted for our silver coin with an intrinsic value of at least 1s. 10d. without the slightest disturbance in values beyond what has taken, and is now taking place, in connection with the recent improvement in exchange, and probably the rupee might be made intrinsically worth 1s. 10½d. with advantage, thus giving us a coin with very nearly the same intrinsic value the silver rupee had before the fall.

From the tone of the Indian newspapers and general remarks I hear, I am very much afraid that the recent rise in exchange and the probability of it being in some measure a permanent improvement will cause the "leave-well-alone" policy to be followed, but I trust it will not be so. India's currency should not be left in a position to be dangerously disturbed by any action of a foreign state. For years India has lost enormously because Germany changed her standard, now the scale is turned because America alters her currency laws. Every great disturbance in the value of the currency of a country, whether it be upward or downward, does a great deal of harm and should be avoided if it can be helped. India can, by adopting the same standard metal as the rest of the British Empire, put it out of the power of any foreign state to disturb her currency. More than this, she can now take exchange without cost, and I beg her to "take the tide at the flood." No one can answer for the maintenance of any policy in America; just now the "hard money" party is in power, but three years or less may see the "soft" inflationists holding the reins, and thus India's opportunity may be gone. India has, as I have often urged, more than enough silver to last her for many years to come for a token coinage, and I hope she will soon cease to buy any silver for currency purposes until its value is more stable. During the past five months its price has varied almost daily, and has ranged between 56½d. and 58¼d. per oz.; is not this fact alone more than sufficient to prove its unsuitability for the standard of a country that has to buy whichever metal it uses and has the power of making a better choice?

H. M.'s Mint, Dec. 18. LEWIS G. HYNES.

*The exact ratio is 15·988 to 1, but the difference is so small that to simplify matters my calculations are based on the integral members 16 to 1.

PRIESTLY INTOLERANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Rev. Mr. Davis, Chaplain at Mhow, asks members of the Church of England (in your issue of Dec. 14) not to support the Army Scripture Readers' Society, because the scripture readers (and one at Mhow in particular) sometimes hinder, instead *of helping the work of chaplains of the Church of England.* Now, what is the work of chaplains of the Church of England and how do they do it, that the Scripture Readers' Society is only a hindrance and a nuisance to them?

The work of the Army Scripture Readers' Society and their agents is explained in their title—and for many years they have proved themselves faithful to that title—and in their work.

But how about the chaplains, are they faithful? (What explains chaplainship as the possession of [illegible] fact in natural history that the youthful capacities are elastic to a marvellous extent, but I never dreamt that any child could survive the amount of stuffing that some of those present underwent. Occasionally it was necessary to resort to extreme measures, such as thumping the choking ones violently between the shoulders, which operation, I suppose, assisted the viands in their downward progress. I overheard a soldier recommending a small boy (who, apparently dead beat, was sitting gazing pathetically at an unfinished slice of cake in his plate) to go and have a good roll. Some of the little ones had the temerity to return to the whirligigs, the disastrous results of which experiment I leave to your imagination.

The great feature of the evening was a Christmas tree which had been erected in one of the empty bungalows in Camp. It was a grand success, a thing to haunt the juvenile dreams for a month to come. The tree was most tastefully decorated and reflected much credit on the ladies in Camp who had evidently spared no pains over it. Around it was hung a profusion of presents of every description, animal life being largely represented, from the baby in long-clothes gazing in open-eyed wonder from the higher branches, to the fashionable young lady with chignon, pannier, high heels and all who mincingly smiled on the assemblage with an I-wonder-who-will-be-my-happy possessor here. Hung by the neck, was a poor puss, evidently in the last agonies of strangulation; there, in mid air, pranced a gaily caparisoned war steed. Chanticleer stood prominently forth proudly pluming himself, while the members of his seraglio (as became the weaker sex) lay snugly hidden away in a box. Pokes of sweetmeats of every size, colour and shape; coloured candles, innumerable shining balls, splendid, and, many hued flags, &c. &c. gave a brilliancy and effect to the *tout ensemble* which words fail me to describe. I don't believe children ever enjoyed themselves more thoroughly. Certainly it was one of the pleasantest sights I have seen in India, and I sincerely hope that the next time Mr. Cane gives a Children's *Fete*, I may be there to see. I forgot to say that after the tree had been rifled of its treasures, General Forbes presented a number of handsome books as prizes to the children attending the military school.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, 16TH DEC.

No particulars have reached us as to how the late Mr. O'Grady, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Hingolee, met with his untimely death. Quarter-Master T. Gannon, of No. 3 Light Field Battery H. C., will be appointed to the post caused by the death of Mr. O'Grady. The Quartermastership will be absorbed. Several applications for the Deputy Commisary of Ordnance have been made, but as Mr. Gannon had the appointment in his pocket some 18 months ago, the others must wait their turn for the coveted post.

Colonel Nembhard, Commissioner H. A. D., has gone with the Resident to Delhi. Lieutenant M. J. Meade, of the 2nd Cavalry H. C., at Bolarum, has accompanied the British Resident to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on special duty. Senior Apothecary R. Mayberry, of the Hyderabad Residency Hospital, has also gone on duty to Delhi. A Duffadar of the 2nd Cavalry H. C. has been specially ordered with the Resident's Camp. Of course it is well known that Captain G. H. Trevor, 2nd Assistant Resident, and Dr. Law proceeded with H. H. the Nizam to the Delhi *burra* durbar.

Consequent on the transfer of a few Thuggee prisoners to Hyderabad, Deccan, from Jaulna last month, an havildar's escort from the 2nd Infantry H. C. accompanied the prisoners as far as Oodgheer and handed them over to the escort which came from Bolarum.

The following figures will exhibit the "receipts" and "expenditure" for June last of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Contingent troops:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Civil Dept .....Rs.	1,78,607 12 7	2 04 435 2 8
Milv. Dept	395 10 9	1,97,913 12 6
P. W. D. proper..	224 7 1	46,127 0 11
Railway	Nil	278 6 11
Total....Rs.	1,79,227 14 5	4,48,774 7 0

It will be seen from the above that the expenditure is more than double that of the receipts.

An enterprising contractor at Oomrawuttee, Mr. Hexter, has received the sanction of the Municipal Corporation to lay a tramway from all the cotton factories to the railway station. The Municipality did not object to the proposal made by Mr. Hexter, who puts down Rs. 500 annually for the privilege for the period of 5 years. The only drawback now is to obtain the permission of the Executive Engineer, P. W. D., for the use of the imperial roads, and the G. I. P. R. Company for the use of the railway compound. Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad P. W. D., is expected to arrive by the next Overland mail. Colonel Mayne has been transferred to Oudh as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. Colonel Alexander, Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad P. W. D., retains the appointment.

The mortuary register of the Berars for September last, shows that fever has laid down above one half of the total number of deaths; Oomrawuttee and Akola, the largest European stations in Berar, suffered the most. The total number of deaths amounts to 10,058, out of a population of 2,184,945; as follows:—Cholera, 662; fever, 5,728; bowel complaints, 2,407; small-pox, 12; suicides, 17; accidental, 74; snake-bites and wild beasts, 36; wounding, 6; and by other causes, 1,116. About twenty deaths occurred from snake-bites, and yet the reward for killing snakes has been withdrawn. Colonel Bushby, Deputy Commissioner, Booldana, is expected to arrive here shortly *en route* for the Chikeal Hills.

The Deputy Surgeon General I. M. D. from Secunderabad, I happen to know, will pass through this station to Ellichpore about Tuesday next on duty. Mr. Nana B. Joshi, Local Fund Engineer, Boolduna, is not to be transferred to East Berar after all.

Only seven days leave for the Empress's title, or till the 8th January 1877! We must be thankful for small mercies. A public demonstration would be preferable, better still a *cesch's* salary. Altogether the public servants will have 15 days' leave. This indulgence is much better than what the Bombayites are to get.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were three European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

SOIREE AT THE TOWN HALL.—The annual tea meeting of the Bombay Methodist Church will be held at the Town Hall at ½ past 7 this evening.

THE LEVEE.—Rao Sahib Gunputrao Raghoba's and Mr. J. B. Birch's names should be added to the list of those who were presents at the Levee on Saturday last.

BILLIARDS.—A correspondent asks:—1. "Whether to make 'game' by *one* at billiards, the adversary's miss counts or not towards it? 2. Two misses! One miss having been scored, is he *out* when making another miss before scoring either a cannon or hazard?"

A NEW SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The engines of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company will be started to-day at 4 P. M. The mill is situate at Chinchpoogly, and is, we believe, one of the largest mills in Bombay. The machinery is of the best description and adapted to turn out goods equal to the best that the Bombay mills can produce.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 357 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 86 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 219 by the Magistrates of Police, 3 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 23 by Military Courts Martial and 6 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 301 were natives and the remaining 56 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 291 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 223 prisoners including 11 women, of whom 25 were non-labour prisoners and 198 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 68 prisoners including 8 women. Of these latter 31 prisoners were under warrants by the High Court and 37 from the Small Cause Court.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT KURJUT STATION.—A correspondent writes:—"In your issue of Thursday last you publish an extract from a Poona paper in connection with the late accident at Kurjut, in which it is said the driver was as much to blame as the signal man. As the driver in question is a friend of mine, and at present unable to contradict the statement, and from inquiries I have made, I find he is in no way to blame. I enclose my address."

H. E. THE VICEROY'S PRESENT TO THE OFFICERS OF THE DALHOUSIE.—On the arrival of the Government s.s. Dalhousie in harbour on Saturday last with His Excellency the Viceroy and suite, His Excellency, in appreciation of the attention and service rendered to His Lordship and suite by the officers of that vessel on the passage from Kurrachee to this port, presented to the commander of the Dalhousie a beautiful mahogany case containing a pair of richly engraved silver cups and salvers. The chief officer was presented with a splendid telescope, and the second officer of that vessel with a gold pencil case set with pearls, also richly engraved.

STEALING RICE.—We hear that a large gang of upwards of twenty robbers came into the Sholapore railway station compound on Saturday night and bolted with a number of bags of rice. The people are evidently getting bold and reckless as the intensity of the famine is more felt. We hope this gang will be brought to justice, but we confess that the prospect of security in the country districts during the scarcity, and for the next five months, is not very bright.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 18.

MURDER AT POONA.—On Friday last a murder case was brought from the City to the Railway Magistrate's Court. Six persons have been taken into custody by the City Police charged with the murder of a woman in the city. One of the six persons made a confession on Friday, which was taken down by the Magistrate in the presence of the other five accused. They made a hole in the wall, he said, and then murdered the woman in the most barbarous manner for the sake of her ornaments which they carried off with them. The case comes on again to-day as the Railway Magistrate was at Pomulwaddi on Saturday.—*Id.*

DR. LYNN.

ON Saturday evening Dr. Lynn gave another clever and amusing performance at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to a fashionable and crowded audience. It is gratifying to observe that the Bombay public are actually appreciating a first class entertainment. Some persons, it is true, were somewhat inclined to talk too much during the performance on Saturday evening, and more than once Dr

had a working agreement with Cooper and Co., but when the goods arrived, the agreement had been broken and was not in force. We have frequently provided tarpaulins for Cooper and Co's goods. We had several agreements with Cooper and Co. There was no clause in those agreements referring to tarpaulins. Agreements were broken so often that I cannot tell which was the one I last mentioned. Agreements were made and broken at Dadabhoy's convenience. He was treated by us as an ordinary muccadum. I will swear there were written agreements between Cooper's Company and the Colaba Company, both before and after July 1875. I cannot swear there were any unprotected packages at the bunder except these. The boats I employed belonged to Ruttonjee Bomonjee. He is a dubash, a muccadum: he is everything. (A laugh.) He is frequently employed to do our landing business. He has disagreed with us about rates. We simply tendered for the contract with plaintiffs for securing our bunder fees. (Witness was here examined at great length as to statements made in the affidavit concerning conversations he had with Dadabhoy Hormusjee and others.)

At 3-30 p. m. the Court adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, 18TH DECEMBER 1876.

Mr. William Pirrie was recalled and further cross-examined by the Advocate General—Dadabhoy did not refuse to land the goods for which the New Colaba Company had the bills of lading. He would land them on his own terms, but not on our terms. Our terms were Re. 1-4-0 per ton for machinery; his terms were Re. 1-8-0. Ruttonjee Dubash is, I believe, to be paid at the rate of Re. 1-4-0 per ton. There is no agreement with him, and the rate and the amount is still to be determined among us. When I told Dadabhoy I would apply for an injunction, he remarked the goods did not belong to the New Colaba Company and asked how I could get an injunction. Probably I said the New Colaba Company would pay the expenses. It is true the company have guaranteed the plaintiffs all the costs of this suit as between attorney and client. There are three other suits against the present defendants by consignees whose bills of lading the New Colaba Company hold. The company have guaranteed the plaintiffs in these suits their costs as between attorney and client. We would have been willing to have allowed Cooper's Agency to land all our goods ex-Trentham Hall had they come to our terms. The bunder fees form a considerable revenue of the company. The great object of our negotiations with Dadabhoy about the landing of goods was the increase of the bunder fees. We filed a suit and applied for an injunction, not because Dadabhoy would not come to terms, but because Graham and Co. would not give us our goods. (Is shown a letter.) It was after writing the letter that I had a conversation with Dadabhoy and Mr. Paterson on the 14th July. That conversation with Dadabhoy was before that with Mr. Paterson. It was after my conversation with Dadabhoy, and before the interview with Mr. Paterson, that I wrote the letter E. It quite took us by surprise to get the permission from Graham and Co. to land the goods in our own boats, because it was not their practice to do so. Dadabhoy has frequently refused to land our goods at our own bunder, and therefore I wrote to Graham and Co., threatening to sue them for any loss in the landing of the goods at any other bunder than ours. The loss referred to in that letter was the loss of the bunder fees and the extra landing charges. We contracted with Mr. Latimer, agent of the plaintiffs, to land the whole goods for Rs. 2,500. We would have made a profit if we have contracted to land the goods at Re. 1-4-0 per ton. The bunder fees on machinery are 8 annas a ton; and we would have made a profit of Rs. 175 or Rs. 200, including the bunder fees. I remember pipes being landed ex-Atalanta at the Arthur Bunder by Cooper's Agency. In one instance, he brought them to our bunder, and in another he refused to do so. That was enough to annoy anybody: we had no quarrel with him on that account. W. Nicol and Co. was the firm to which the Atalanta was consigned. The pipes were consigned to Remington and Co. I believe Remington and Co. commenced an action against Nicol and Co. for damage done to the pipes in landing them. I believe that suit was filed about the same time as this. I am not interested in that suit. I don't know if the suit has been abandoned: I have not heard. I saw the pipes and surveyed them after this suit was commenced. I am not sure of the time: I am nearly certain it was after this suit was filed. We made a specific agreement with Dadabhoy that he was responsible for all damage done according to the receipt he gave; because otherwise he wriggled out of it. At the time this suit was filed, I remember seeing a sub-editorial in the *Times of India* of the 20th July 1876. I decline to state whether I supplied that article to the *Times of India*.

The Judge—Is that material?

The Advocate General—It is very important. The article is intended to prejudice the public.

The Judge—You must answer the question.

Witness continued—I supplied the information.

The Advocate General—Did you not write out the article yourself?

Witness continued—I wrote an article, rather notes, and took it to the sub-editor. The sub-editor must have written it.

The Advocate General—Was not this your remark in the article that Mr. Latimer deserves great credit for his courage in bringing this suit.

Witness—I don't recollect. The manuscript would show it. I have sent no letters or articles to the home papers on the subject of the disputes in this case. I did not send home copies of the *Times of India* containing the article. I think the article appeared in the Overland Summary. I did not ask the sub-editor to put it in. I have no knowledge whether Mr. Fogo wrote letters and articles and sent them to the home papers. I don't know if he sent home copies of the *Times of India* of the 20th July. I often said in conversation with Mr. Latimer that my object was to try to put a stop to the monopoly of Cooper's Landing Agency, and also to make Dadabhoy do what he was told with the goods. I did so as agent for the Colaba Company. I said so, and gave those explanations to Wallace and Co. and the other plaintiffs who have brought suits against the steamer. I told them our rates at the time I got the bills of lading. They knew what we were doing—namely, that we were trying to put a stop to the monopoly; in fact they all knew that. I wrote that the cargo would be delivered from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.; but I had no object in so doing to hamper the discharge of the cargo. We would have taken delivery at night on the usual terms. (Witness was here examined as to the correctness or otherwise of statements made in the *de bene esse* examination of the captain of the Trentham Hall.) I have spoken to several masters of ships as to the relative merits of Dadabhoy's barges and the ordinary cotton boats; and I have found great differences of opinion. As master of a vessel, it would be a matter of perfect indifference to me as to which of the boats took delivery. I know the Colaba Company have acknowledged themselves liable for damage occasioned by leakage through the roof of the godown at the Arthur Bunder.

The Judge said this was a suit for damages; and that what the witness stated on Saturday he did was conducive to causing damage. He said he allowed the goods to remain unprotected at the bunder, and refused to give any tarpaulin to cover them. If his Lordship came to the conclusion that no damage was caused, he would record no finding on the other issues.

The Advocate General said his Lordship had mentioned the very point which had particularly struck him.

Mr. Pigot said the suit was also brought for the loss of the bunder fees.

The Judge said the real question would be, whether damage was really caused.

Mr. Pigot said there was the other point as to wrongful conversion.

The Judge said if there was no damage, the other point would not arise. The question as to the discharging of cargo night and day and as to the monopoly would still remain.

Mr. Pigot said he would re-examine the witness on certain points and leave the rest of the points to his Lordship to decide.

The Judge thought the matter, as it now stood, might very well be settled between the parties; because at the end of a week or a fortnight, it might be discovered that all the labour was thrown away.

Mr. Pigot said he thought his clients were entitled to nominal damages for the wrongful conversion.

The Judge—It would not carry costs.

The Advocate General said he would suggest, after the intimation of his Lordship's opinion, that the suit be withdrawn, each party paying his own costs.

Mr. Pigot said if he succeeded in certain points, he would ask for costs, which were very heavy. He would at any rate ask for the costs of the injunction. If he re-examined Mr. Pirrie, it would clear the way to adopting his Lordship's suggestion.

The Judge—Why not take a verdict for a rupee or ten rupees' nominal damages, each party paying their own costs?

Mr. Pirrie re-examined by Mr. Pigot—I had several reasons for refusing Framjee the tarpaulin. First of all I don't think I had any to give them. If we had any, it would have been required for our own goods for which we had ordered it. I could have got tarpaulin from the bazaar in an hour or half an hour. I had no charge of or control over the goods at this time. The muccadum who brought these goods and placed them on the bunder would take them further. The mill muccadum would then come and remove them from where they were: either in the godown or at the bunder. The goods would be stacked by the landing muccadum, and would be removed by the mill muccadum, who would bring his own carts and coolies. He would be required to produce a written order from Dadabhoy's office before he could remove the goods. We could not have got the goods without such order: Dadabhoy's men are very particular with us; they were more particular on this occasion, and have been stricter. We were unable to obtain these goods without paying Dadabhoy's charges which came to about Rs. 250. We ultimately got the goods upon payment of the money under protest. Before they, the goods were handed over to me, I verbally applied for them to the clerk in charge at the bunder. Then asked for the tarpaulins, I asked for the delivery of the goods. He said he could not give them to me. I asked Dadabhoy's clerk in charge of the goods. The hire of the tarpaulins would have cost Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 a day. If I had got delivery, I would have told our muccadum to provide tarpaulins for them. The company provided tarpaulin for constituents or by special agreements. The muccadum would be responsible for damage caused at the bunder. If we had landed the goods in our boats, we would have paid for damage caused by rain whilst they remained at the bunder. We were willing to take the goods into our charge in the usual way. Graham and Co. would not, at first, take the charges from us under protest.

Mr. Pigot said he believed his clients were entitled to the damages they claimed, and that they were not bound to cover the goods at the bunder.

The Advocate General said he adhered to his former offer.

Mr. Pigot said he was content to take a decree on the two issues, and for landing charges, with costs up to the written statement.

The Judge—The case must go on then even though a good deal of time might be wasted.

Mr. Pirrie further re-examined by Mr. Pigot—The muccadum pays the charges on the bunder until delivery is taken by the consignee. There are descriptions of goods which are never put in the godown at our bunder. Machinery is never put in the godown unless in special instances. That has always been the practice since I have been in charge at all bunders except at the Sassoon Dock. In the south-west monsoon, tarpaulins are placed on the goods lying at the bunder by the muccadums. No facilities whatever are offered at the Port Trust Bunder, that is the Carnac Bunder, such as giving tarpaulins, &c. I believe nearly all the consignees of the port are anxious to have the question in this suit settled. In guaranteeing the costs, the Colaba Company is certainly fighting the consignees' battle as well as its own. I have frequently insisted on Dadabhoy landing the goods at the bunder he would tell. He did so much do that. It is not his practice. That is almost the principal ground for which the consignees are anxious to have the question settled. Dadabhoy is the managing partner of Cooper's Agency. The other partners are Mr. Gubbay and Mr. Nursey Keesoo Jee. Both as consignees and proprietors of the bunder, we are anxious that goods should be landed at the bunder directed. It is not the practice of Graham and Co. to permit goods to be landed by our boats. On former occasions, Cooper's directed Cooper's boats to be used. Since then they have allowed us to use our boats without prejudice to the suits now pending. Remington and Co., not the Colaba Company, had to pay extra charges for the pipes landed by Dadabhoy at Carnac Bunder. We ordered Dadabhoy to land them at the Arthur Bunder, but he refused to do so. We sent our own boats, but the captain refused to deliver into them and delivered them into Dadabhoy's instead. We as consignees had to pay the bunder charges to those bunders, to which the goods were taken against our orders. (Is referred to his affidavit of the 12th July 1876.) Notwithstanding this, we had been willing to employ Dadabhoy. When he takes charge of goods under circumstances such as those here, he almost always repudiates his liability. When he is employed by the company, he is responsible for the condition of the goods according to the receipts he gives. When he lands the goods on account of the captain, there is always a dispute as to whether he or the ship caused the damage, if any. I have seen the tonnage of the boats Ruttonjee Dubash employs. No boat can lie alongside in a heavy sea. There is no heavy sea in Bombay. I only saw it once, some years ago, when ships could not communicate with each other for three days. Discharging cargo in Bombay at any time is mere child's play compared to other ports where there is a heavy sea on. In sorting packages delay is caused whatever the boats are. That delay would not be caused if packages were discharged indiscriminately in a large barge like Cooper's.

To the Court at the suggestion of the Advocate General—Dadabhoy's men applied to me at first for tarpaulins. I refused to give tarpaulins, and asked them to give me the goods. They said virtually if I paid the landing charges and brought an order, they would give me the goods. I did not go to pay the landing charges. (Letter of 19th July 1876 is shown to witness.) This letter is signed by Remington and Co. The 474 cases mentioned in that letter formed part of the plaintiffs' cases ex-Trentham Hall. (The letter is marked for identification.)

Mr. William Almon said—I am a preventive officer in the Custom House, Bombay; and produce a register of tonnage of certain boats, the numbers of which were sent to the Custom House. I made this extract from the Customs' books. They are cotton boats. I have been in the Customs eleven years. The average tonnage of cotton boats is about 15 tons.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General—The P. and O. Company's steamers discharge off Mazagon, while the others discharge opposite the Custom House or the Apollo Bunder. The sea is not nearly so heavy at Mazagon as it is in other parts of the harbour in the south-west monsoon.

To the Court—In the monsoon, the sea is sometimes so heavy that cotton boats cannot take cargo.

Mr. Robert Sharpe said—I have been stevedore in Bombay six years. Before that I was superintendent of Nicol and Co.'s Landing and Shipping Company; and as such, I had in my charge barges similar to Cooper's with the exception of the iron barges. I have had much experience in landing cargoes in Bombay, sometimes on my own account. An average cotton boat, of 20 or 25 tons, would land 10 tons of cargo. Those in large boats used by Cooper's Agency. They are a nuisance. (A laugh.) I found in my capacity of stevedore that I could not get my cargo by them quick enough. For discharging packages up to 10 tons, I would prefer the small cotton boats. By the latter I could discharge faster than by Dadabhoy's boats. In one instance, we discharged a steamer four days quicker by the cotton boats than we could by Dadabhoy's barges. We so discharged the s.s. Timour, I believe, in October 1874, and the Muriel at another time. I have discharged cargo at night into Dadabhoy's boats on the captain's responsibility. I have done so a dozen of times.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General—I have often had 150 pressed bales of cotton in a common cotton boat. 100 bales is the average. The common cotton prows average between 15 and 30 tons. I have landed a 10 ton boiler in a 15 ton cotton boat. A boiler of eight tons would average 6 to 10 tons. I could load a boiler like that in a 15 ton boat. Two boilers averaging 6 to 10 tons went lately to Carwar in a small prow, very little larger than a cotton boat. I put the boilers on board that vessel myself. She has arrived at her destination, and the boilers too.

To the Court—I have very often been stopped from loading by the ground swell during the monsoon from its commencement up to about the middle of July. I have often seen Dadabhoy's boats knock off during the monsoon, unable to take cargo, or to get alongside. In bad weather, except for heavy tonnage, I would prefer the cotton boats during the monsoon. I prefer cotton boats all through the season from September to June except for very heavy machinery. In heavy sea during the monsoon, Dadabhoy's boats often become unmanageable; and I have very often had to go and secure them. Except for heavy machinery I consider cotton boats sufficient for ordinary purposes; and I would not call machinery under two tons very heavy. Nothing is considered heavy under 10 tons; and for all under 10 tons, the ordinary cotton boat is quite sufficient. I have heard no complaints that the cotton boats were not sufficiently large. I was subpœnaed to-day just as I entered the Court to see how the case was getting on.

At a late hour, the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

DELIGHTFUL STRANGULATION.

From the Cape of Good Hope we have accounts of the discovery of a new monster of the Boa Constrictor order, which until now has never been observed by colonial naturalists.

The creature is described as a python of the full size, and with few outward marks to distinguish him from other creatures of the order, but differing from them in the peculiar properties of its tongue, the application of which to its victims is followed by effects so marvellous as to be incomparable to anything previously observed in the Animal Kingdom. From the testimony of an eye witness and a keen observer of nature, we extract the following remarkable account of the influence of the monster over its victims:—

"The startled look and trembling limb remarked among antelope, zebra, cattle, &c., at the first embrace in the folds of all the constrictors disappears in the case of this creature the instant its tongue is applied to them. The victim ceases to struggle, the countenance is composed, the eyes sparkle, and not a sign is given to indicate any consciousness of pain, even to the last moment at which the monster uncoils itself from its crushed and lifeless victim;" but the inference of painlessness required a human victim for its full corroboration, and on this point no the narrator adduces evidence so marvellous as barely to be credible: "I was engaged one day," he continues, "shooting, or rather in quest of *nectarinæ* to complete a collection, when at about fifty yards from me in the bush I heard a slight rustle, followed by a low musical laugh, such as might have been uttered by a young girl on coming suddenly on a long absent lover. Scaling noiselessly to the spot, imagine my horror at discovering a young Hottentot woman in the folds of this monster. She not only betrayed no sense of fear or pain, but her countenance radiant with delight evidenced that she derived an intensely delirious gratification, as the creature which had coiled itself round her waist passed its tongue gently along her bosom to her throat, and then slowly round the back of her neck until the circle was complete. The weight of the monster had brought the girl to her knees, and her whole body was now enveloped in its folds, but her countenance never for a moment lost its expression of rapt delight, until suddenly the grasp was tightened; the tongue of the victim protended, and the monster uncoiling itself, the poor girl fell to the ground a lifeless mass."

The Hottentots call the creature *Ballifrir* (deadly oil-tongued) constrictor, believing that its powers are due to the tongue only, but naturalists have started the suggestion, that a pleasurable titillation is also imparted by the writhings of its frame.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

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GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
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NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, have this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
ANY Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
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CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATHEW CLARK & SONS, 72, Great Tower Street, London.
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The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by
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CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
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MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.
Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denomination; so that physicians know the exact nature and composition of the prescribed remedy.
The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

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This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

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The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

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Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

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GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.
ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS of VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

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WE have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis Testimonials and Prices, see the Company's advertisement.
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APOLLINARIS WATER.
Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—
Cask, containing 8 dozen Pints .....Rs. 16 0
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"A Pure Natural Effervescing Water from the Apollinaris Brunnen. Supplied by order of the Viceroy, for use of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Suite during their tour in India."—*Daily News.*

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"FREE FROM THE IMPURITIES TO WHICH ORDINARY DRINKING & AERATED WATERS ARE LIABLE."—*Sanitary Record.*
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Sold
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NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepray, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
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ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.
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HATS AND HELMETS.

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MR. ZIFFER and MR. WALKER are at present in Bombay and will be glad to give ESTIMATES for BUILDING and ERECTING COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 8; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
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HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 2,500.
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"Sportsman," an Iron Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, very powerful and active well, Rs. 700.
An Iron Grey Chargosh, 5 years, large and powerful, good tempered, well suited for a heavy weight, Rs. 400.
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ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
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Champagne .....Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
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No. 1 Fine Old Port ..... Rs. 33 per dozen,
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Special arrangements for lengthened periods.
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